

the schoolbus. The schoolbus wasn't being used, so they put the food on a schoolbus and went out to the neighborhoods, out to the kids.

As a result of these flexibilities, twice as many kids got summer meals during the pandemic, which is something we also need to learn from. Just as we have learned the importance of high-speed internet after the pandemic, and we have addressed that, which is great, we have now learned that we need to rethink some of these things here, in terms of the flexibilities for our schools and how we deliver summer meals, how we address schools during the school year.

So it goes to show you what a big difference it makes for hungry kids when we don't make them or their families or their meal providers jump through all kinds of hoops to get something as basic as a healthy meal.

In schools across Kentucky, from smalltown Madison County to metropolitan Jefferson County, these flexibilities have kept kids from getting caught in the redtape and going hungry if their struggling parent just missed one piece of paper on a form.

It has been a relief to school food service directors in small towns who are already working with half the staff, twice the stress of putting together healthy meals with all the food and supply chain shortages we have talked about.

Right now, school food service directors in Utah are placing orders for next year, knowing that many of the items they need are currently not available and the ones they can find have doubled in price.

The flexibilities and increased funding to deal with these costs—the things we have given them to deal with this—have made it possible to make substitutions when basic items like ground beef are not available or fruit is not available, to be able to put together something healthy in a different way.

Losing these flexibilities will cut their budgets by 40 percent and force meal providers to make pretty dire choices on which children to feed and how schools are going to pay for it.

Without our bill to support kids and cut redtape, all of these desperately needed flexibilities are going to go away at the end of June. They are just going to go away—all the support for schools, all the support for children, all the new creative things that have been able to be done to help children get healthy meals, done.

School meals, summer programs will have to scale back. Some will have to stop feeding kids altogether. Children will once again go hungry because of paperwork and bureaucracy outside of their control. I mean, you think about this: Are we on the side of bureaucracy or are we on the side of kids?

This legislation is on the side of kids. My colleagues supporting this bill and sponsoring this are on the side of kids, not redtape.

The unnecessary stress is going to be felt by families in every part of our

country, from small towns to big cities, to suburban areas. So our bill gives us a clear, easy path forward to make sure children and to make sure schools have the time and the support they need to get back on their feet as we recover from the pandemic and to be able to plan for how this phases out. Schools across the country are telling us that these flexibilities are critical to continuing—absolutely critical.

So it is time for us to listen to them and to do the right thing for our children. I urge my colleagues to pass the Support Kids Not Red Tape Act as soon as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 572—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CÉSAR ESTRADA CHÁVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 572

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and outlawing child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to es-

tablish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to organized farm workers and became an inspiration to, and a resource for, individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all individuals of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 individuals attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas, since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez each year on March 31;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of César Estrada Chávez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas, on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a César Estrada Chávez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Barack Obama first proclaimed March 31, 2010, to be “César Chávez Day” and asked all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez;

Whereas President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. most recently honored the life and service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2021, to be “César Chávez Day” and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his great rallying cry: “¡Sí, se puede!”, which is Spanish for “Yes, we can!”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 573—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. ROBERTSON, ET AL

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 573

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Robertson, et al.*, Cr. No. 21-34, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, a department of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Robertson, et al.*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Messrs. Schwager, Russell, and Torres, and any current or former officer or employee of their offices, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 574—DESIGNATING MAY 2, 2022, AS “DR. JOHN E. FRYER DAY”

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 574

Whereas Dr. John E. Fryer practiced psychiatry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1967 to 2003, and was a professor of psychiatry and family and community medicine at Temple University School of Medicine;

Whereas, beginning in 1952, the American Psychiatric Association (referred to in this preamble as the “APA”) classified homosexuality as a mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (referred to in this preamble as the “DSM”) and in the revised DSM-II;

Whereas, as a result of the classification and resulting therapeutic protocol, homosexuals in the United States were subject to chemical castration, electric shock therapy, mental institutionalization, and lobotomies;

Whereas the classification was used to demonize homosexuals and other non-heterosexuals as perverts to be feared and loathed and to buttress homophobic statutes and regulations;

Whereas many States would not grant professional licenses to known homosexuals and would revoke licenses from individuals who were later found to be homosexual;

Whereas, in 1971, gay rights pioneers Frank Kameny and Barbara Gittings successfully petitioned the APA for a panel on homosexuality at the APA annual meeting;

Whereas Kameny and Gittings sought to have a gay psychiatrist on the panel, but no one would risk losing their license and professional standing by admitting publicly to being homosexual;

Whereas Dr. Fryer agreed to appear on the panel under the pseudonym of Dr. Henry Anonymous, while in a mask and using a voice modulator;

Whereas Dr. Fryer’s testimony on May 2, 1972, at the APA annual meeting was so powerful that the APA undertook studies to determine whether the classification of homosexuality as a mental illness was based on science or prejudice;

Whereas, in 1973, after study and review, the members of the APA voted to declassify homosexuality as a mental illness;

Whereas, as a result of Dr. John E. Fryer’s courage and articulate presentation as the first psychiatrist in the United States to speak publicly about his homosexuality, the course of civil rights for individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) was seminally advanced;

Whereas, during the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this preamble “HIV/AIDS”) crisis, Dr. John Fryer was among the first, if not the first, psychiatrists to provide professional services to individuals with HIV/AIDS and individuals who had lost loved ones to HIV/AIDS;

Whereas Dr. John Fryer’s contributions to the LGBTQ community have been adapted into the celebrated theater production entitled “217 Boxes of Dr. Henry Anonymous” and the movie “CURED”;

Whereas the Philadelphia Historical Commission has designated the John E. Fryer House at 138 West Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as historic in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places;

Whereas the Philadelphia City Council proclaimed May 2, 2022, as John Fryer Day in the city of Philadelphia to mark the 50th anniversary of his testimony on homosexuality at the 1972 APA annual meeting and to commemorate his momentous and seminal LGBTQ civil rights activism; and

Whereas Dr. John Fryer is a civil rights hero and was designated by the Equality Forum as an LGBT History Month Icon in 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2, 2022, as “Dr. John E. Fryer Day”; and

(2) encourages the Federal Government, States, and localities to continue supporting the teaching of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) history, including

the contributions of Dr. John E. Fryer and other LGBTQ civil rights heroes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WARREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 35

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility was founded in 2009 to honor the achievements and contributions of the transgender community;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is designed to be encompassing of a large community of individuals, including individuals who identify as nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the lives and achievements of transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals around the world, and to recognize the bravery it takes to live openly and authentically;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is also a time to raise awareness of the discrimination and violence that the transgender community still faces, which make it difficult and even unsafe or fatal for many transgender individuals to be visible;

Whereas the transgender community has suffered oppression disproportionately in many ways, including—

- (1) discrimination in the workplace;
- (2) discrimination in educational institutions; and
- (3) subjection to violence;

Whereas forms of transgender oppression are exacerbated for transgender individuals of color, individuals with limited resources, immigrants, individuals living with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and transgender youth;

Whereas a record number of anti-transgender State bills have been introduced in recent years;

Whereas the transgender community has made it clear that transgender individuals will not be erased and deserve to be accorded all of the rights and opportunities made available to all;

Whereas, before the creation of the United States, Indigenous two-spirit, transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals existed across North America in many Native American communities;

Whereas many Native American communities have specific terms in their own languages for the gender-variant members of their communities and the social and spiritual roles these individuals fulfill;

Whereas, while many two-spirit and gender-variant traditions in Native American communities were lost or actively suppressed by the efforts of missionaries, government agents, boarding schools, and settlers, many of these traditions have seen a revival in recent decades;

Whereas transgender, nonbinary, gender-nonconforming, and gender-diverse individuals continue to bravely tell their stories and push for full equity under the law;